

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Residential and Commercial Development

Level 2 Threat: Tourism and Recreational Areas

Description: Tourism and recreation sites with a substantial footprint

Species Associated With This Stressor:

Total SGCN: 1: 6 2: 3:

Class	<i>Actinopterygii</i> (Ray-finned Fishes)	SGCN Category
Species:	<i>Salvelinus alpinus oquassa</i> (Arctic Charr)	1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly actionable
Notes:	Deboullie populations and Enchanted Pond	
Class	<i>Aves</i> (Birds)	SGCN Category
Species:	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (Grasshopper Sparrow)	1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable
Species:	<i>Sternula antillarum</i> (Least Tern)	1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable
Notes:	Can mitigate through outreach and recommendations during environmental review.	
Species:	<i>Charadrius melodus</i> (Piping Plover)	1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable
Notes:	Outreach and protection of nesting areas through environmental review can reverse impacts to a large degree but not entirely.	
Species:	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> (Red Knot)	1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable
Notes:	Can mitigate impacts through permit review	
Class	<i>Mammalia</i> (Mammals)	SGCN Category
Species:	<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i> (New England Cottontail)	1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable
Notes:	Much of the prime NEC habitat occurs along coastal Maine, which is prime land for recreation and resorts. NEC habitat can be incorporated into these areas, and managed, as we have done in state parks. However, this will take a continuous effort to recruit landowners into NEC management agreements in these areas.	

Habitats Associated With This Stressor:

Macrogroup	Alpine
Habitat System Name:	Acadian-Appalachian Alpine Tundra
Notes:	ski area development slight stressor, but 99% of already unimpacted area is in some form of conservation, very small area is currently impacted by ski areas
Habitat System Name:	Acadian-Appalachian Subalpine Woodland and Heath-Krummholz
Notes:	ski area development slight stressor, but 99% of already unimpacted area is in some form of conservation, very small area is currently impacted by ski areas
Macrogroup	Boreal Upland Forest
Habitat System Name:	Acadian Low Elevation Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest
Notes:	Ski area development, & non-motorized trail development
Habitat System Name:	Acadian Sub-boreal Spruce Flat
Notes:	Ski area development, & non-motorized trail development
Habitat System Name:	Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spr-Fir-Hwd Forest
Notes:	Ski area development, & non-motorized trail development

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Macrogroup Boreal Upland Forest

Habitat System Name: Boreal Jack Pine-Black Spruce Forest

Notes: Ski area development, & non-motorized trail development

Macrogroup Coastal Grassland & Shrubland

Habitat System Name: Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dune and Maritime Grassland

Notes: Park and recreational area development including bath houses, boardwalks etc.

Habitat System Name: Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Sandy Beach

Notes: Park and recreational area development including bath houses, boardwalks etc.

Macrogroup Intertidal Gravel Shore

Habitat System Name: High Intertidal

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Habitat System Name: Lower Intertidal

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Habitat System Name: Mid-Intertidal

Notes: Shoreline development can introduce foot and vehicle traffic, pets, noise, light, and trash that can degrade habitat area and functions

Macrogroup Intertidal Sandy Shore

Habitat System Name: Sand Beach

Notes: Recreational areas (walking areas, frequently used beaches) along sandy shores introduces foot traffic, pets, development and trash to intertidal areas that can reduce habitat area and impinge on biological habitats

Habitat System Name: Sand Flat

Notes: Recreational areas (walking areas, frequently used beaches) along sandy shores introduces foot traffic, pets, development and trash to intertidal areas that can reduce habitat area and impinge on biological habitats

Habitat System Name: Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Notes: Recreational areas (walking areas, frequently used beaches) along sandy shores introduces foot traffic, pets, development and trash to intertidal areas that can reduce habitat area and impinge on biological habitats

Macrogroup Outcrop & Summit Scrub

Habitat System Name: Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Rocky Outcrop

Notes: Ski area/ snowmobile trail etc. development on low summits

Habitat System Name: Northern Appalachian-Acadian Rocky Heath Outcrop

Notes: Ski area/ snowmobile trail etc. development on low summits

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The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.